

## Frills and Fancies of the Summer Fashions

What Is Correct in Feminine Dress for Out-of-Door Occasions During the Hot Days.

HERE is no doubt that we are following the example set us in Paris, and are making it a white season. There has been a practical reason for the wearing of white, odd as the word "practical" may sound in connection with such an un-seviceable color. It means that in the cold weather from which we all suffered in the late spring and early summer, white fabrics gave a suggestion of sunny days to come, and yet were as warm as cloths of darker hue. Thus hopsacks, serges, cloths, and a hundred and one new canvas materials and voiles in cream and white have been much in vogue during the past two months.

Of the white gowns none are more attractive than the French tailor-built affairs. Ever so smart is a white serge, made with a series of seven flounces, graduated from about four inches below the waist, and very frou-frouy at the feet. Each of these flounces has a border of large black spots of various sizes. These spots also form a trimming on the smart coat bodice, which is finished with a yoke of most exquisite lace, with a touch of rose-pink underneath, and will be worn with a wide band and a simple black hat, with no decoration beyond a wreath of glorious velvet vieux-rose pansies. With this is to be carried a white silk en-tout-cas with black spots thereon. This black and white costume is the very essence of smartness. To wear over it is a loose taffeta coat, with a big pelerine cape of old guipure, lined with zibeline.

Yet another French frock, which is extraordinarily simple, is in a periwinkle blue cloth edged with the sweetest little entre-deux of cream lace, outlined with black and white chenille braid. This is made in the form of a tunic, fastening with early victorian buttons, finishing with a black panne belt, with straps of embroidery decorating the rather full, fairly short skirt. When I say short, I mean it just touches the ground all round.

Now, in direct contrast to this, and in view of a hot summer's day, there are some glorious hand-painted muslins on a silky ground. Pompadour designs are, of course, most popular, and their beauty is wonderfully enhanced by the addition of a little coat, either in very fine, old-fashioned embroidered lawn, or some real lace. The skirts of these are accordion plaited, finely gauged or plisse, and most of them are made with a separate flounce, which joins the skirt below the knees in order to give the necessary amount of frou-frou.

Muslin and lace gowns really deserve pages to themselves. A pale green muslin has bunches of orange pomegranates painted thereon, and seems to consist of an intricate mass of gaugings, tuckings and insertions. A very charming addition is a pelerine consisting of green silk fringe, with a fichu of hand-embroidered lawn. The waist of this frock is encircled by a band of orange panne, which fabric, let me tell you, though it does not sound a summery fabric, is a very favorite



OF SOFT, WHITE CHIFFON.

one and runs taffeta very close in popularity.

A dainty afternoon gown, which is shown in an illustration, is made of soft white chiffon printed faintly with black spots of different sizes, and the trimmings consist of graceful wreaths of fine black Chantilly lace and insertions of beige-colored guipure. The folded waistband is of emerald-green panne velvet, and bows of the same ap-

pear under the brim of the hat, which is trimmed with a wreath of pale pink roses.

One of the many charming fete gowns, suitable for race meetings and other outdoor occasions, is shown in an illustration. It is constructed with the graceful flowing lines of the early Victorian period. The long box plaits are of the faintest opalescent blue taffeta, and the Victorian cape collar is of a wonderful linen embroidery, enhanced by silken strappings applique



A CHARMING FETE GOWN.

on a fine Valenciennes net. The skirt has an entreeux above its plain wide hem, which rises in high points between the plaits and is, like the cape enhanced by outlines and tiny designs in strappings of the blue mouseline. The full treble plaits which beautifully graduated and arranged form the skirt, have a very small flat white silk braid on their folded edges while a garniture of wee buttons and braid en suite and a la militaire, forms a very becoming front panel, passing as it does from waist to hem in a height-giving line. As to the bodice, it is French, and therefore pouched; a high fitted band of blue mouseline garnished with smartly interlaced straps, outlined with white, of course (but you must bear in mind that there is but a tone's difference between white and this palest of the opal blues), is one of the distinguished features, and large puffed early Victorian sleeves, finished at the elbow by wide straight gauntlet cuffs en suite, with the collar and entreeux, are notably another one. Beneath the cuffs peer fascinating little plaitings of fines batiste, lace inserted, and below this again are under cuffs of linen embroidery, silk enhanced. The vest is of finest, much elaborated, semitransparent, batiste, and the lining throughout of white taffetas.

The hat designed to be worthy of this gown turns off the face in a very becoming and slightly Victorian manner, and is of fine white chip narrowly edged with burnt chip, which is cleverly accentuated with small black lines, for most smart things have a touch of black nowadays, and very becoming it is, too, and the long soft tulle strings, to tie or float at pleasure, passing round the crown and held by a greenish l'art nouveau stud, are black also. Soft white plumes droop under the brim over the hair and away to almost touch the shoulder, just disclosing en route a tight chou of rosy "champaign" satin, while a cluster of roses of the same fashionable hue, with their glossy shaded leaves, decorate the crown and complete this charming picture chapeau. As finishing touches come the stole and sunshade. The former is of softest white-chiffon, much gauged between horizontal lines of wide ruching.

I have seen some lovely 1830 bonnets in chip and chiffon, and, indeed, several composed wholly of lace. They are mostly of a large order with strings, and, therefore, very closely resemble a picture hat, finished with a single feather and a rose.

The Louis XV. shoes with big buckles never come amiss, and your hosiery can be as fine and as elaborate as you please. This is of as much importance as the underskirt, some examples of which are made in a variety of bright foulards or demure black and white and blue and white checks.

White cambric petticoats are delightful with muslin frocks, but I think the foulards, plain glaces and soft washing silks are more in keeping with the linen or serge frock.

ELLEN OSMONDE.

## FRILLS OF FASHION.

New Notions in Dressy Details—Charming Summer Garments, Dust Coats, Etc.

The Brittainy hat is a well-liked model. In shape it is perfectly round, sloping down slightly in front and deep in the back, with the crown in the form of a low bowl, says the Brooklyn Eagle.

The dressiest accompaniment for the white shirt waist suit is the belt of white kid. The kid has the softness of a fine glove, and the belt, which is three to five inches high, is hemmed at the edges and lined with taffets or muslin.

Beaded robes are promised considerable vogue next fall. Jet, iridescent and opalescent effects will all be favored.

Pretty little knitted shawls shaped to the shoulders are shown in all the pastel colorings.

A color that is very popular is green and there is the new foliage green, which is a little lighter than leaf green. It goes well with blue, as so many greens do. And it is used by itself in the making up of yachting costumes.

The summer girl's trunk must contain a suit of deep blue, and it must contain a sea green suit, also one of a deeper green, called shamrock. Then, too, she could have an ocean gray suit and one of grass lawn for evening, and a pretty shell pink suit for afternoons.

They are making some of the most charming garments of coarse lace these days, and one of these is the new three-quarter coat, which is all of lace, very heavy, very open, of the variety called furniture lace. It is the kind that was formerly used for lace curtains.

Three-quarter coats are made out of this lace and are fitted to the hips. They are belted with a ribbon belt, which is run through the lace. A coat like this goes well with anything, though it is meant specially for dressy occasions. It need not be necessarily expensive, for coarse lace is not the most costly variety of lace, but it should fit well and should be nicely shaped to the figure at the waist line.

One of the newest of automobile coats for the summer girl who wants to be prepared for any emergency is in white linen, three-quarter length, and belted with red leather. The belt is run through little straps of white ribbon, which are sewed to the coat on the outside. With this there is a neat little white linen hat with a hood just large enough to inclose the hair. A white satin ribbon ties under the chin, giving the hat a piquancy most becoming. Of course, a white linen dust coat has one drawback in that it soils in a day, but this is a thing for which one must be prepared in this summer of white frocks.

## WARM WEATHER COOKERY.

Light Foods That Cool and Refresh More Beneficial Than Heavier Fare.

Fresh fruits, vegetables and greens are easily procured during the summer months. Let these take the place of some of the harder foods used during the winter and spring. The system is not in need of so much fatty or heat-producing foods during the warm season. Light, cooling, refreshing foods are needed. During the warm weather the digestive organs are not able to digest the hardy winter meals, says Good Health.

Nature understands well the needs of her children in providing them so liberally with fruits. Fresh fruits are especially suited to form a large part of the diet in summer. Cherries, peaches, apricots, bananas, tomatoes, etc., are perfectly wholesome, and if well ripened may be used freely. Fresh peas, French beans and greens are within the reach of all, and may be prepared in a variety of wholesome ways. It is not advisable to exhaust strength, or overheat the blood by bending over hot kitchen fires during warm weather. Keep cool, and help to keep your family cool.

Cool drinks are better than hot or warm drinks. Refreshing drinks may be made from the small fruits, the grapes, berries, etc. Orange drinks, or lemon drinks, with the addition of some natural homemade fruit juice, is also refreshing.

### Cherry Fritters.

Sift two cupfuls of flour with a rounded tablespoonful of baking powder and a little salt. Beat up an egg well, stir it into three-quarters of a cupful of milk, and stir gradually into the flour. Beat well, and add a cupful and a half of stoned cherries that have been well sprinkled with powdered sugar, and allowed to stand for ten or fifteen minutes. Drop the batter by tablespoonfuls into deep smoking fat. When a rich brown, drain on absorbent paper, sprinkle with powdered sugar, and serve immediately. — Household Ledger.

### A Curious Proceeding.

A stranger admitted below the bar of the British house of lords was required to deposit his umbrella with one of the attendants. The umbrella was not to be found afterward, and the owner brought action in court to recover its value. He was successful, and was awarded five dollars. But this was a violation of sanctuary which the lord chancellor would not tolerate. Summoning the plaintiff and his attorney to the bar of the house, he only refrained from committing them both to prison on their making humble apology and refunding the amount they had gained.

## Liberia as a Home for the American Negro

It Is Proposed to Offer Them Opportunities to Migrate to That African Country.

THE Colored National Emigration and Commercial association recently adopted a resolution favoring the chartering of ships during the year 1904 for the conveying of colonies of negroes to Liberia. And the association adopted also a petition to the president and congress of the United States, in which petition was given a recital of the wrongs of the race in this country and a request made for an appropriation of \$1,000,000 to transport negro emigrants to Liberia. Of course, the association would not make the emigration compulsory; their aim is to make it possible and inviting. Doubtless it will not appeal to all the 8,000,000 Afro-Americans.

Doctors disagree as to whether or not the Liberian experiments of the past were successful. The history of the early negro colonists in Liberia is a tale of privation, disease and death, but so is the history of our own American colonists. The life of the pioneer everywhere is a life of hardship. Those that survive are the men whose kind make the backbone of a nation, men of tried courage and endurance; and to-day we find

Though the negro suffered every in America, he also learned there the meaning of freedom. The Americo-Liberians were influenced greatly by their acquaintance with the free institutions of America, and their form of government is modeled after that of the United States.

Liberia was our first attempt at colonial enterprise. Thomas Jefferson, realizing the perils of slavery, suggested a plan of colonization of the negroes, and, with prophetic insight, wrote: "Why not retain and incorporate the blacks into a state? Deep-rooted prejudices entertained by the whites; 10,000 recollections of the blacks of the injuries they have sustained; new provocations; the real distinctions which nature has made; and many other circumstances will divide us into parties and produce convulsions which probably will never end but in the extermination of the one or the other race." Statesman and missionary both approved of the colonization, and the south, desiring the removal of the turbulent free-negro element, favored the idea.

Agents sailed for West Africa to select a suitable location, and on the 6th of



MONROVIA, THE CAPITAL OF LIBERIA.

descendants of the negroes that "stayed-on" in Liberia fine specimens of the race, citizens enjoying well-earned freedom and prosperity. Mr. O. F. Cooke, who has made a six-years' study of the subject, reports that the Liberians seem to have made a more notable effort in the direction of civilization and progress than any other body of negroes; and adds, if he were a negro he would certainly make his home in Liberia.

According to Mr. Cook, Liberia contains more civilization expressed in farms under cultivation, comfortable homes, family life and enlightened public opinion, than any other part of tropical Africa. And this advanced degree of civilization has developed since 1882, with many interruptions and barriers to progress, in the midst of barbarous and hostile natives. Monrovia, the capital and chief seaport town of Liberia, now a town of considerable age and size, indicates the measure of the prosperity and enterprise of the colored colonists.

Liberia seems, in many respects, the ideal home for the negro. It is a fruitful region, and a land where none but the negro may own real-estate or hold office. Liberia and Hayti are the only nations in the world controlled by negroes. The negroes in this country say America is the "white man's land," which may be true, but over on the west African coast there is a land where the opposite holds good.

The little republic of Liberia lies on the west coast of Africa, with a coastline of about 300 miles and a domain that extends something like 250 miles into the interior; giving it an area of about 75,000 square miles. It has room and to spare for all the negroes of the United States. At present, there are probably 24,000 "Americo-Liberians" in the republic, and 1,000,000 native Africans. The former, emigrants or descendants of emigrants, speak the English language; the latter, made up of various tribes, speak different African dialects. All now recognize the sovereignty of the republic, but the large native part of the population is given over to the practices of their ancestors, although a few have become civilized and have the rights of citizenship. Though indolent, the natives are intelligent and learn readily. They are of medium size, coal-black color, and are well-formed. They raise rice, cassava (root from which tapioca is manufactured), and tobacco; supply the trade with palm-oil; evaporate salt from seawater; engage in hunting and fishing; make baskets, hats, mats, and fish-nets. They have worked with metals for generations; have smelted iron-ore and manufactured weapons, utensils, and tools, and attained to no little skill as silver and goldsmiths. They are not at all a hopeless people, and possess many fine traits.

February, 1820, the Mayflower of Liberia set sail from New York harbor for the far coast of Africa, the first of the pilgrims on board. President Monroe did much in the way of giving the scheme government support, and a United States sloop of war accompanied the vessel. Many of the first colonists fell victims to the African fever, and the next lot sought more desirable tracts of land on which to locate. Elijah Johnson saved the second band from giving up; and to-day he and Joseph Roberts, a Virginia negro, who showed wise statesmanship when serving as governor of Liberia, are counted among Liberia's heroes.

Until 1847 the famous Colonization society had more or less control of affairs in Liberia, and the little colony was considered a political dependent of the United States; but in that year it was thought best on all sides to surrender all control over the colony.

On July 26, 1847, a convention met in Liberia, which adopted a declaration of independence and a new constitution, modeled after our own "declaration" and constitution; and the colony of Liberia became the republic of Liberia. By 1867 Liberia was in treaty relations with nearly all the leading nations. Though broils with the natives have disturbed from time to time, the country has added to her territory and has enjoyed a marked degree of prosperity in the 56 years elapsing since its birth as a separate nation.

It has demonstrated that the negro race is fit for self-government, and in the republic's struggle for existence there have been brought out men who stand as the highest types of the race. Authorities are of the opinion that the ambitious, educated American negro can find in Liberia a most suitable field for the exercise of his talents.

Dr. Hartzell, missionary bishop of Africa, affirms that, in spite of the uncharitable criticisms made to the contrary by traders and travelers along the coast, the marvel is that so much has been accomplished by Liberia in the way of efficient government and advance in social conditions. Her natural resources have not been developed to any great extent, but the resources of Africa generally are still to be developed. The little land, with its latent and developed wealth, is now looked upon with covetous eyes, both France and Germany desiring possession of this territory. The bishop declares what Liberia wants and needs is that her nationality shall be guaranteed by some powerful nation. She looks for help first to the United States and next to England, desiring her protector to be a nation that speaks a language she understands herself; and England and the United States both have shown themselves friendly to the republic of Liberia.

KATHERINE POPE.